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For Lower Michigan—Generally
fair Tuesday, colder; northerly
winds; fair Wednesday.

Whitman's first printed poem was written when he was seventeen. He says of himself: "I was a callow youth when I first began to rhyme—where striding, who loved the song of the bird while I was hoeing in the corn field, and often paused in my work of planting potatoes to think of the far away east." It may encourage struggling genius to recall that the poet Whitman paid his board and tuition in school for a time at a most unpoetic trade—making slippers. Not many young men ambitious for education in the present state of society, who would consider that just the thing. They want to secure their education in luxury, with brain power furnished by the teachers.

"Let us ascertain if we can legally redress our wrongs, if not let us resort to—." Now the question agitating the public mind is what word did Mr. Powderly have in mind when he completed the above sentence with a blank. Mr. Powderly being a Christian could not have thought of a profane word. Being a member of the order of "garment cutters" he would not have been sanguinary. Presumably then he meant "common-sense." This would complete the sentence, and best illustrate the quality most lacking in the declaration of the conference.

GENERAL JAMES B. WEATHER of Iowa, whose name is prominently mentioned in connection with the third party as a possible candidate for presidential honors, says the St. Louis conference "was a perfect joke feast." He forgot to add, however, that in the hilarity of the occasion Miss Willard and her coterie of female nurses, with their charges, the "prohibition" and "female suffrage" infants, were bodily and unceremoniously "fired," and the "key of love" he expects to use so efficaciously in the east, turned in the door against them.

The New York republican state committee, which met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York City, says unofficially that the state convention for the election of delegates to the Minneapolis convention will be held in the last week in March. Flattering republican gains in recent county elections have served to inspire confidence in New York republicans, and if present harmony be an augury of future success, Cleveland's 1,000 in 1884 and Flower's 50,000 last year will be sunk in the maelstrom of republican success.

A DECISION in the Sayward case was also handed down affirming the decision of the Alaska judge and setting at rest the question of jurisdiction. This case, it will be remembered, was brought by the British government at the instigation of Canada, the contention being that the United States had no right to seize a poaching vessel outside the international three mile limit. It is of interest as bearing upon the Behring sea dispute now pending between Great Britain and this country.

The test case brought by Marshall Field of Chicago, to test the constitutionality of the McKinley act was decided by the United States supreme court yesterday against Mr. Field. Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Lamar dissenting. Thus one by one the hopes of democracy fall. The law is here to stay. It is an American institution, and not until conditions change, not until pauper European labor is raised to the American standard will it be repealed.

With the publication of Mr. Blaine's explanation concerning the marriage of his son and its unfortunate ending, it is to be hoped that the last act has been played and the curtain rung down; that aspirations of Mr. Blaine will cease, that James Jr. may be allowed to quietly work out on his own destiny, and that Marie Nevins, the divorced wife, will in the quiet, but eminently respectable seclusion of womanhood, find relief from public espionage.

Stonewall Jackson, the incorrigible saloon-keeper of Ottumwa, Iowa, has closed his "corn exchange." What a picturesque figure Stonewall has been in the liquor fight which Iowa has waged since 1884! Of recognized ability, very popular and ever defiant, he has been repeatedly elected to aldermanic honors, and at the same time maintained his saloon against odds which would long ago have discouraged a less determined man.

THE PATENT INSURANCE company of Newark has purchased the extensive law library of the late Justice Bradley and will place it in their new building for the use of law firms occupying rooms in the building. The New York Life Insurance company placed a very extensive library in their Montreal building. The added attraction is not without its effect.

It is an open secret that ex-President Cleveland is very popular in Canada. This is not the first recorded instance of a man at home becoming a prophet among strangers. It might also be recorded that Secretary Blaine is the most popular American among our

neighbors. They do not like the practical workings of the McKinley law with its reciprocity adjuncts.

WHAT is the matter with Editor Clarkson of the Iowa State Register? In a column editorial it calls upon Iowa republicans to lead off with a strange endorsement of James G. Blaine. Evidently Mr. Clarkson does not apply that passage of scripture which says: "Let your answer be yea, yea, nay, nay," to Mr. Blaine.

New York republicans will urge the appointment of Andrew D. White to succeed Minister Reid. Mr. White's many excellent qualities, his liberal learning and ripe experience, coupled with a diplomatic knowledge acquired while minister to Germany, eminently qualify him for the position.

It is a pleasure to record the fact that the business streets have been cleaned. As a consequence, the hundreds of citizens who were heaping anathemas upon the head of one William Fitzpatrick, now rise up and call him blessed.

SECRETARY JERRY RUSE recommends a greater diversity of farm crops as one important means of bettering the conditions of farmers, both north and south. Where all produce one article the price of that product is bound to be low.

CANNOT our efficient fire department be induced to be in attendance at our council meetings to turn the hose on certain refractory members who persist on converting council meetings into noisy brawls?

DR. ANDREW PALMER, now of Danville, Ill., formerly a Canadian, voted in a local contest before taking out his final papers, and was promptly fined. Methods obtaining in Canada don't go here, doctor.

To AN anxious, importunate and deeply concerned public the report that Mr. Gould's health is improving will come as a welcome relief. Poor dear man, how sad.

AMUSEMENTS.

Powers'—The Power of the Press.
Powers' opera house had a large house last night to witness the much heralded play "The Power of the Press." As the play progressed it made its way surely into the delights and approval of the audience and many of its thrilling situations called forth tremendous applause. The play in sound points is superior to anything which has been offered the American public in years. It is a long play, requiring six acts and thirteen scenes for its presentation, but the variety and strength keep it from becoming tedious. It has a strong and probable story which is well worked out and affords opportunities for very clever acting. There is a vast lot of elaborate scenery which is used with such taste and tact as to remain subordinate to the work of the actors. The main story of the play deals with the case of an innocent man who has been convicted of a crime he never committed and sent to the penitentiary. On his release the prison bars the way to his reinstatement as a useful member of society. He is reduced to despair when a woman who has become a famous singer, a friend of his wife, suggests that he invoke the aid of a great newspaper to discover the real perpetrators of the crime. His own character, thus re-established through the power of the press, he could once more receive the recognition his merits deserved. There is a lengthy cast and well played indeed. James E. Wilson as Steven Carson, the young workman falsely imprisoned, Chas. Mason the villain, Chas. H. Riegel as DeWitt Norwood, Luke Martin as O'Callaghan, each give great distinctive merit and reality to his role. Miss Ida Waterman played the difficult role of the convict's wife with fine effect. Miss Lavina Shannon played the part of the actress beautifully. Also a word of praise must be awarded Miss Etta Baker for her grand impersonation of Dan the newsboy.

Redmond's—"The Pay Train."
Florence Bindley, who has been established in the hearts of the popular clientele, who have in the past years frequented Redmond's opera house, appeared Sunday evening before an audience that tested the capacity of the starry, in a new, realistic comedy which gave her every opportunity and advantage to exploit her talents as a comedienne and specialty artist, a line of entertainment to which she is familiar with the usual patrons of this theater. "The Pay Train" does not offer anything new in the way of dramatic construction or incident, yet it gives Miss Bindley and her company, all of whom are clever specialists vocally and instrumentally, ample opportunity to display their talents and to win the audience on rapport. The realistic features, which is the passing of the pay train in full view of the audience, are given with such realism as to excite a spontaneous enthusiasm from the audience that gathered in this theater. There are some clever people in the east who might be mentioned specifically, but this is unnecessary, as the verdict of the two audiences which have seen the play vote it one of the popular successes of the season.

Geary's Museum.
The "fortune telling charlie" Manager Geary promised his lady patrons had a tendency to attract a large crowd of ladies to the popular World's museum yesterday afternoon and evening. The escaped Siberian exile, the principal feature, appears to be all that is claimed of him, and besides his lecture, which is most interesting, he gives a geographical description of Russia and the dread prison mines of Siberia. The other attractions are of an equally interesting nature, while the entertainment given on the theater stage is fully up to the standard and includes Arthur Lomaine, the elastic grotesque, in quiet fun, assisted by his educated leaping building "Grip" Charles Austen, singing comedian; Prof. George B. Glen, the clever ventriloquist; Phil Maher, the comedy boomer, and C. J. Gregory, foot juggler, concluding with a funny farce in our act and scene.

Smith's—Downing's Crooks.
There was a large audience at this theater last night, and the stamp of approbation was very soon placed upon the show. It is merely a specialty program full of new songs and music which will be mentioned at length in a future column of this paper.

BUY A TOLL ROAD

The Common Council Offers
\$2,500 for the Allendale.

ANOTHER JANGLE OVER KRUSE

He Turned Over \$35-45 too Much According to His Books—The Hack Ordinance—Long Session.

The common council held one of the longest sessions last night which it has held in some time. Adjournment did not occur until nearly twelve o'clock. There was a large amount of business transacted. Alderman Wursburg introduced a resolution, the preamble preceding which stated that negotiations had been made with the Allendale Gravel Road company looking to the purchase of the half mile of road inside the city limits, the same being a continuation of West Bridge street. For the purpose of compromise the resolution offered \$2,500 for the piece of road in question. The resolution was adopted.

Speaker's Resolution.
Alderman Sproul introduced a resolution to investigate the Poor Director Kruse which was to the effect that Poor Director Kruse had been ordered by a recent resolution of the council to turn over to the city treasurer all the money in his possession and that the treasurer's books showed that \$233.15 had been turned over by Kruse; that Kruse's books showed that \$192.70 had been received, thereby showing that Kruse had turned over \$35.45 more than his books showed that he owed. The resolution asked that the mayor appoint a special committee to investigate the poor director and that department. Alderman Turner moved as an amendment that the poor director be instructed to submit a statement showing what he received the money for. He did not think there were any reasons to believe that Kruse should be investigated; that he had a bookkeeper who should know how things stood, and thought the clerk, too, should be investigated. There were no changes preferred, and Alderman Turner thought the whole matter was a political snarl.

No Reason for Holding Back.
Sproul said he could see no reason why the resolution should not pass. If Kruse transacted his business in such a slack manner as not to know when he was paying over too much money it was possible that he yet had money in his possession. Alderman Turner again took the floor and protested vigorously against the passing of the resolution, offering as a substitute that the poor director be instructed to submit a statement showing what the money was turned over for. Alderman Conger said that Alderman Sproul had practically presented specific charges against Kruse, but that nothing was done with them. He had heard a great deal of talk about the move against Kruse being of a political nature, but he thought there was a tendency on the part of certain aldermen to dodge an investigation for political reasons. Alderman Tateum said that when the Kruse matter first came up he did not vote in favor of an investigation, but that since he had heard more about it he thought Kruse should be investigated.

Backed Up the Feet.
He could remember when he stood on the floor of the council and asked if a certain official who had skipped, had any friends in the council who would make a statement in his behalf. At that time the council was only too anxious to vote for an investigation upon mere rumors and newspaper talk. He saw no good excuse for not investigating Kruse. Alderman O'Donnell said that resolution after resolution had been introduced affecting Kruse, but that he had paid no attention to them. He conducted his business in a loose manner and had given out during the past year twice as much as he should have given. His clerk was an honest man. He made no entries on the books until Kruse told him to. If the latter did not tell him to put down certain things it was not his fault. Alderman Sproul spoke again in favor of his resolution.

Called Hard Names.
Alderman Mills gave it as his opinion that the poor committee did not know anything about the poor director's office. He said that Alderman O'Donnell had been two years trying to perfect a system in that office, and that if by this time he could not do it, he should resign instead of running to the mayor all the time and saying he could not do this and that. Alderman O'Donnell—"I wish to inform the aldermen from the Ninth ward that I did not want to be appointed chairman of the poor committee, but the mayor asked me to take it. I don't differ. Alderman Mills has been in the office before, and he has been in the council. If we had a few more fools like—" At this point the chair called Alderman O'Donnell to order. The substitute of Alderman Turner was then adopted, and another motion was made by the same Alderman that the poor committee make a report to the council at its next meeting recommending such changes in system in the poor department as it seemed advisable or necessary.

Walker's Claim Bids Up.
The horticultural society submitted a communication asking that a market place be provided. Referred to the special committee having the matter in charge. The comptroller reported claims amounting to \$5,364.75 and recommended that the same be ordered paid. The mayor directed attention to an account of \$65 sent in by R. W. Powers for visiting the dock line property owners and securing their acknowledgments. Mr. Uhl wished to know if the visits were being continued and how many acknowledgments were yet to be secured. City Attorney Taylor stated that in regard thereto he would later make a full report. The city attorney reported that the mayor and several other city officers from Fort Wayne, Ind., had visited this city to gain information concerning the fire alarm contrivance used in this city for opening doors. The contrivance referred to is a patent which Isaac Walker of Indianapolis, claims to own, and asks the city to give him \$800 for infringement and use. Walker has threatened suits against many cities in the country, some of which are endeavoring to form a combination for the purpose of fighting them. The matter was referred to the mayor, with power to act.

Among Many, Few Give Beliefs.
The following report was submitted by City Attorney Taylor in regard to securing acknowledgments from riparian owners along that portion of the river front where it is proposed to construct a dock line: "I have so far been unable to obtain any returns except in the case of Nelson & Matter and E. L.

Avery. Some firms and corporations have expressed a willingness to release their rights, but have delayed doing so. Among those who flatly refuse to release their rights are Valley City Milling company, Z. E. Allen, J. Hewland, F. Rasmussen and Horton Hult. No request was made to W. I. Powers, for it is well known that he would not make the release. I am satisfied from the efforts so far made that it would be useless to incur any further expense in the matter of procuring voluntary releases. The opinion seems to have obtained among some that the effect of the decision in the case of the City vs. Powers is to invalidate the act in question. Such is not the case."

The Act is Valid.
The decision in that case is to the effect that, in the absence of a voluntary release or condemnatory proceedings, an arbitrary dock line could not be established. But the act covers precisely the ground and provides that if owners will not voluntarily release their rights, condemnatory proceedings may be begun. The attorney thought the act valid, and though the beginning of condemnatory proceedings involved a great deal of work, he considered it his duty to call attention to it and await the council's instructions. The committee on streets reported adversely to the wishes of those who petitioned the council for the paving of Jefferson avenue with sheet asphalt from Wealthy avenue to Hall street. The Pearl street paving roll was raised and confirmed. Further appeals will be impossible. The Waterloo street pavement assessment roll was presented and laid over to await appeals.

Will Not Improve Hall Street.
The committee on streets recommended that Alderman Dregge's resolution to grade and gravel Hall street, from Grandville avenue to East street, on the five-year plan, be referred to the aldermen of the First and Tenth wards. This carried, and a few moments later a report was made favorable to the improvement. Joseph Houseman was granted the privilege of addressing the council. He said that to make the improvement and force the people to pay in an assessment would be a hardship and equal to a confiscation. On the five-year plan, he thought, the people could stand the pressure. After considerable debate the motion to adopt the report was lost by a vote of 13 to 7. The new ordinance relative to and governing owners and drivers of hacks passed to its third reading. That section of the ordinance which provides that drivers of hacks pay a license of \$2 and furnish a bond in the penal sum of \$200, caused a round of discussion. The objection was made that if poor men who applied for positions as hackmen were forced to pay a license and furnish a bond it would prove a hardship.

Reduced the License and Bond.
The ordinance was amended making the bond \$100 and later reducing the license to \$1. Alderman Tateum stated that in all cities where any pretense was made of regulating hackmen the drivers were compelled to pay a license. This was a guarantee that none but responsible men would be employed, thereby protecting the driver of the hack, who trusted the driver with the carriage, which is worth \$1500, and a team of horses, and the passengers. When section 9 was read, relative to the prices to be charged, Alderman Frost introduced an amendment changing the prices from 25 cents for one-half mile, 50 cents for one mile and under one mile and a half, and 75 cents for all over one mile and a half, to 25 cents for one mile, 50 cents for two miles, and 75 cents for all over two miles. This was adopted. In regard to funerals this price was altered from \$4 to \$3, providing not more than three hours were consumed; for additional hours, 50 cents. Alderman Tateum said that he proposed to introduce an amendment which would compel hackmen to carry a map inside the hack, circled so as to show the distance traveled.

Will Compute by the Direct Route.
Alderman Turner moved as an amendment that distance be computed by the most direct route, instead of the route traveled. These amendments were passed. Alderman Mills wanted, as section 10, a provision to the effect that when a passenger is carried to his destination, and refuses to pay, he shall be liable to a fine and imprisonment, but his amendment, failed to carry. Further consideration was postponed one week.

Alderman Anderson wanted a resolution passed ordering Scribner street graded and graveled from West Bridge street to Webster street, the same to be paid for on the five year installment plan out of the remainder of \$300,000 appropriated for that purpose. The amount left was not sufficient to do the work. There was a long fight, and then, to save the resolution from defeat, its maker moved that it be laid on the table, which was done.

Will Give a Flower Show.
The Holland Unitarian church people are preparing for a spring flower show to be held during the first week in April. The large windows and double sky lights render their hall well adapted for such a purpose. The Hon. C. W. Garfield is interested in the matter and has secured Professor Taft of Lansing, to act as judge. Prominent citizens and lovers of flowers have offered prizes ranging from \$2 to \$10 each.

E. H. Hunt, assistant cashier at the National city bank, was prostrated last evening about 6 o'clock by a fainting spell and he was taken to his home at No. 113 Madison avenue in the ambulance.

"All the Comforts of Home," the latest comedy from the pen of William Gillette, who never wrote anything that was not bright and entertaining, will be the attraction at Powers' next Friday and Saturday.

Manager C. H. Garwood was in town yesterday glancing at Powers' and Redmond's, and complaining of his escape from the dreaded grip.

REDEEMING BANK NOTES.

Many Curious Anecdotes of Their Partial Destruction Are on Record.

Many an interesting story might be told of the manner in which bank notes are sometimes redeemed, writes Harold W. George in the Chautauquan. They are sent to the treasury department in every conceivable form. Sometimes men will hide their money in chimneys, and the good housewife, ignorant of the whereabouts of the treasure, will build up a fire that heats the chimney and sets fire to the valuable contents. Nice and neat, particularly in stores and banks, about the precious paper out of sight and carry it away to make ready. Dogs destroy and swallow it, and goats, which are said to eat at times on the coast and back-country deposits, are secured at the treasury as having tried to live on rolls of money which came in their way. In cases of this kind the animals are killed, unless thought to

be more valuable than the money lost, and the little waste of pellets found in the stomachs of the offending quadrupeds are rescued and forwarded for redemption. Babies have also been known to swallow valuable bank notes, but there is no record of one having been killed to make it disappear what it had eaten.

It is a rule that no bank note can be redeemed unless at least three-fifths of it are presented at the treasury, or the lesser makes affidavit that his money was lost under circumstances such as to preclude its recovery. The strongest kind of evidence is necessary to make the government officials redeem lost or destroyed money when the notes in question are not forthcoming.

No Withdraw.

"Aw—can you sell me—aw—a nice necktie to match my eyes, you know?" inquired a Harlem dude in a gentleman's furnishing store.

"Don't know as I can, exactly," replied the salesman; "but I think I can fit you with a soft hat to match your head."

Then the dude withdrew from the store, a crushed, strawberry face suffering his effeminate features.

Latitude Change.

A few years ago it was suspected that the latitude of places on the earth's surface changes. A number of astronomers agreed to make observations for two years, and the result has just been made public. Latitude does change. Berlin, for example, was fifty feet nearer the north pole in September than it was in March. This change is not, of course, a shifting of any one point on the earth's surface. It is a tilting of the axis of the earth.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Some Difficulties Carveing Young Men Have to Contend With.

A talented and ambitious young man was confided to me a curious story. He has determined to make a career for himself—write his name high in the profession he has chosen. He loves that chosen life labor so much that he has vowed nothing but death itself shall come between him and the highest success. He toils with grand ardor daily and dreams glorious dreams of his work nightly. And I glory in his spirit, his unquenchable determination to let nothing part him from his ideal. I glory in that spirit whether it exists in man or woman. It is such a splendid dream and so rare a thing. But this young man has one trouble. It is not born of his self conceit, for he is as modest a youth as lives. He tells me he enjoys particularly the society of ladies. A bright, sweet, merry good girl gives him just the society he most desires and needs. But if he makes up to such a girl, shows that he enjoys her company—I may as well out with it—the pretty girl at once concludes he wants to marry her, and begins to deport herself accordingly. He is poor and could not marry an angel if he wanted to. But he does not want to marry anybody. Alone with his poverty, his work and his glorious dreams, he has something else to think of than falling in love with girls and hampering himself with matrimony. I would that more young men, and women, too, were like him. He has endeavored to mingle in the society of girls several times, always with the same result. He is good looking and attractive, and the girls speedily begin to make eyes at him and murmur soft hints which might mean everything or nothing, just as a man would take them. So this youth has shut himself away from the society of girls altogether. He does not enjoy the life, but what would you have? Now, here is a question: Has a young man any right to seek the society of young ladies if he is not ready to marry one of them?

A wicked young man sends me this, culled from his philosophical reading, "Women distrust men too much in general and not enough in particular."

There are about 200 women lawyers in this country, either practicing or connected with law publications. In twenty-one law firms the husbands and wives are in partnership.

If you are a woman and have all the rights you want, for heaven's sake be ashamed to tell it.

The lessons in American civil government published in "Far and Near" by Lucy Adams Barrows are the best I have seen anywhere.

For the first time in its staid and conservative history the London Lancet this year includes the Women's Medical school of London in its list of the colleges in which a complete medical education can be obtained.

There is one rich woman, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, widow of Senator Hearst, of California, who has a warm side for her own sex. She has endowed five scholarships for young women at the State University of California. Would there were more like her. Anything but the woman who dies and leaves a large sum of money to a theological school whose callow young students are nourished on such texts as "I suffer not a woman to teach."

There are by the last count 4,467 occupations in which women are earning money in America. This ought to allow liberty of choice to the individual.

ELIZA ARCHARD CORNWELL.

NOVEL FIRE FIGHTING.

Lashing Out the Flames of a Burning Prairie with an Ox's Hide.

Whoever heard of killing a horse or an ox as the first step to be taken toward putting out a prairie fire? What dweller in the Dakotas has not heard of it? For it is frequently done by the settlers of the new northwest, where prairie fires are a greatly dreaded menace to life and property. It was the chief of a once important tribe of Indians who remarked, upon completing a lightning tour through the principal cities of the east, "Good, keep good, not so good as a prairie fire!"

One who has never seen a prairie fire has missed one of the grandest sights. To the beholder who knows that no loss of life or property will result from it such a spectacle presents a picture of grandeur sometimes too awful to be really beautiful.

If there were a policeman on every railroad locomotive in the Dakotas, to act as such a creature, the number of prairie fires would be about as great as it is now.

The prairie grass of that region does not remain green until killed by the frosts of autumn, nor ripens as do the small grains. It is plurally filled with an oily substance very nutritious for grazing purposes and highly inflammable. The exceedingly dryer weather and the entire absence of dews in the summer portion of those states

serve to put the grass in the best possible condition for making a flame, quick fire, when aided by the strong winds that almost constantly blow over those prairies.

Every dweller of the great northwest is more or less familiar with prairie fires. They have often at nightfall seen their hard lights in the distant horizon, or by day their huge volumes of smoke rising and billowing with the clouds, and many are even familiar with the consuming march of the flames themselves. Probably the first intimation the settler receives of an approaching fire comes from the falling of burned particles of grass, that have been carried long distances by strong air currents.

Later on smoke may be seen on the distant horizon, which becomes in volume and blackness until the whole sky may be darkened, or, if the night be coming on, the flames will light up the whole landscape and their glow will be reflected above. The wisps of smoke then rise and rush, protected by firebrands. These are usually made by piling two strips, a few fathoms wide and several rods apart, and burning the grass between.

There is but little likelihood of putting out a Dakota prairie fire during the day, as the wind, which is almost invariably blowing, and which the fire seems to greatly increase in force, never fails until the coming of night. Then, though there is no dowling in that region, the fire burns less fiercely and may be at times entirely extinguished. The most successful method of putting out a fire, and one frequently employed, is to kill a horse or cow, and splitting the carcass down it along the fire line and over the flames, which are thus extinguished. The most successful method of putting out a fire, and one frequently employed, is to kill a horse or cow, and splitting the carcass down it along the fire line and over the flames, which are thus extinguished. The most successful method of putting out a fire, and one frequently employed, is to kill a horse or cow, and splitting the carcass down it along the fire line and over the flames, which are thus extinguished.

This is done by attaching long wire ropes to two limbs of the carcass, to each of which is hitched a horse on which has experienced rider. One of these horsemen rides on either side of the line of fire, and by skillful reining they draw the body of the dead animal directly over the flames. Sometimes a fresh hide, weighted down with pieces of iron fastened to it, is used instead of the carcass of an animal. By this method a line of fire twenty miles in length may be extinguished in one night. Men on foot usually follow after the horsemen and put out any fire that may remain after they have passed.

Who Dickens Was.

I felt morally certain that sooner or later I should find a man who had never heard of Dickens. Find him I did, in a negro of mixed manners, who waited upon me at a hotel in Ohio. While deep in the study of a marvelous bill of fare I was addressed thus by Sambo, "Excuse me, miss, but are you the lady that is to lecture tonight?"

"Yes."

"I've read a great deal about you in the papers."

"I knew what this meant—poems."

"Would you like to hear the lecture?"

Sambo rubbed his hands with satisfaction, declared he would wait upon me to the lecture, and then he said, "I'll be the man that makes paper collars? I've read a great deal about him."

"Not Dickens at all—Dickens, the novelist."

Sambo was puzzled; Sambo ruminated. Sambo rubbed his right hand up and down his right leg, and then exclaimed with sudden animation: "Oh, I know! I reckon he's the fellow that writes the dime novels."

—Kate Field's Washington.

A Sunny Dining Room.

The dining room should be light and sunny. The most essential pieces of furniture are a table of generous width, capable of being enlarged to comfortable chairs and a sideboard. After that, if the room be large enough and the purse will admit of the purchase of a cabinet or two, with glass fronts and sides, so much the better. In these there can be kept dainty bits of china and glassware. These cabinets will brighten a dining room more than anything else you can put into it, possibly excepting pictures. If there be no room for a cabinet, a corner cupboard and some hanging shelves will be a great addition. Pictures that suggest pleasant things are, of course, always desirable. A few thrifty ferns, flowering plants or evergreens add a great deal to the brightness and beauty of any room, but particularly in the dining room. Have them there if you possibly can.—Maria Parlon in Ladies' Home Journal.

Some Familiar Words.

White oak timber is valued in shipbuilding. Apple is excellent for food and fuel. Weaver's shuttles are made of the wood. Black birch timber is used in basket works, and that tree is claimed by the Indians as their natural inheritance. It emits a pleasant odor when burning.—Home and Farm.

If You Want to Go.

to any point in Michigan, or from any where in Michigan to any point in the East, South, or West, you will almost invariably find the direct route to be the Michigan Central, whose numerous branch lines traverse the state in every direction, and whose great main line is "The Niagara Falls Route," between Chicago and Detroit, and New York, Boston and the East.

No railroad runs faster or faster trains are more solidly constructed and vigorously operated, so that its time schedules can be depended upon, and a remarkable immunity from serious accident is secured.

No other road runs directly by and in full view of Niagara Falls, when (at Falls View) its day trains stop five minutes to give passengers the most comprehensive view of the falls and river that is afforded from any single point.

No other road from the East runs directly by and in full view of the colossal buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition, and enters Chicago along the beautiful lake front to its depot, within a few minutes walk or ride of the principal hotels and business houses of the World's Fair city.

No other road has a finer or more complete through car system, running to all points upon its own line and to points beyond—New York, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Duluth, San Francisco.

For any specific information desired, address JOSEPH S. HALL, Michigan Passenger Agent, Jackson, Mich.

Every sack of LILY WHITE FLOUR has a picture of our mill. Some genuine without it. Valley City Milling Co.

Our life roller flour is as good as you can buy for any price. Kidney's to copy.